



140mm MLRS A-22 Fire

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

A-22 "Fire" complex, MS-227 installation

★★★

140-mm multiple launch rocket system - flamethrower-incendiary complex. The system was created and is produced by GNPP "Splav" (Tula) and is intended for arming river and landing ships, as well as hovercraft. Tests of the MLRS were held from September 10 to 25, 1982 on the artillery boat on the hovercraft AK-16 (factory No. 201) project 1238 "Kasatka" in Feodosia Gulf. The complex was accepted into service by Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 232-61 dated February 16, 1988. The caliber of 140 mm was chosen by the developers to ensure compatibility in launchers and ammunition with other shipborne MLRS installations of a caliber of 140 mm.



KVP MDK-57 pr.12322 "Zubr" board No. 567 of the USSR Navy in Sevastopol during a visit by American ships, August 4, 1989 (photo - Scott Allen, US Navy, <http://www.defenselink.mil>).



MS-227 installations of the A-22 "Ogon" complex on the KVP "Evgeny Kocheshkov" pr.12322 "Zubr" of the Baltic Fleet of the Russian Navy, 2008-2009 (<http://militaryphotos.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 07.03.2009 11:44:05

Comments: 2

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25mm 2M3 installation

DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)

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Missiles

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Visitors

	2,35M		50,863
	350,909		48,856
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	137,571		34,641
	123,545		32,271
	84,775		28,245
	71,414		27,491
	62,144		25,074



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[VA-111 Shkval M-5](#)

hi-res

[mpashnev](#) 2020-08-13 16:26

[VA-111 Shkval M-5](#)

[arma37@tank7](#) Wrote: From which book? t-95yes from the same... in neighboring topics the title was written by Sierra

[DIMMI](#) 2016-10-07 12:49

[VA-111 Shkval M-5](#)

From which book? t-95

[arma37@tank7](#) 2016-10-06 21:36

[VA-111 Shkval M-5](#)

2M3 / 2M3-110PM

2M3M

★★★

2 x 25-mm artillery mount / naval anti-aircraft automatic mount (KZAU) with 110PM artillery machine guns. Adopted into service in 1952. Produced at the Tula Machine-Building Plant.



Artillery mount 2M3 in the Zadorozhny Museum of Military Equipment, Moscow region, 25.08.2010 (photo by VLAS, <http://military.tomsk.ru/forum>).

An article for every occasion

[Sierra](#) 2016-10-06 19:51**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

Slaanesh Wrote: although we may not need it, but India is interested) <http://www.ca-news.org...>

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 04:12**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

I accidentally saw an article on Wikipedia about the Dastan plant i Kyrgyzstan. This topic is nonsense

[Artist](#) 2014-09-13 03:06**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

Vladimir Vladimirovich Wrote: Removed from service in the early 1990s (((This is a lie. Nothing...

[Artist](#) 2014-09-11 21:02**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

although we may not need it, but India is interested)<http://www.ca-news.org/news/725931>

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:03**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

Hmm, interesting, only surface targets are written. By the way. It's interesting, what is the epic...

[Slaanesh](#) 2011-07-05 13:01**VA-111 Shkval M-5**

A small remark - a wonderful example of the German trace. A magnificent development of their ideas. :beer:

[Sierra](#) 2011-05-30 01:40



Artillery installation 2M3 - signed as 2M3M (<http://militaryphotos.net>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19.01.2009 00:34:07

Comments: [16](#)

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37mm B-11 mount

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

B-11

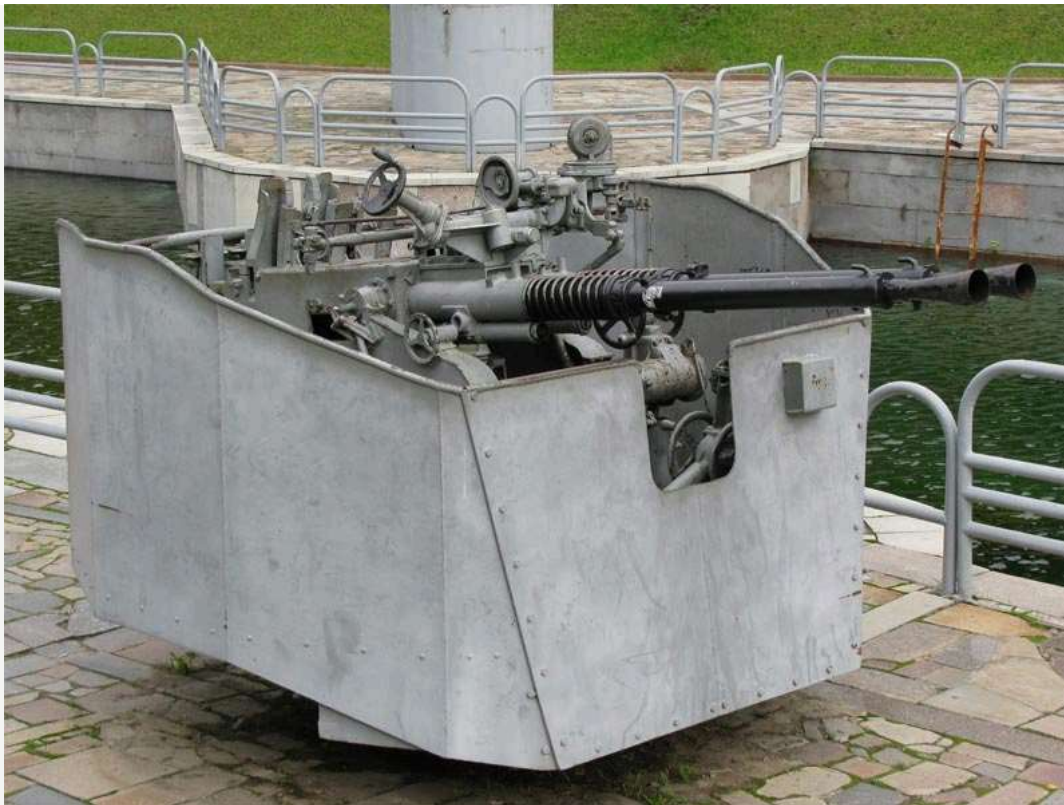
B-11M

★★★★

2 x 37-mm artillery mount. The tactical and technical assignment for the design of a twin mount was issued by the Artillery Research Marine Institute (ANIMI) on February 7, 1940. The mount is designed on the basis of the 70K machine gun, which, in turn, is a naval version of the 61K machine gun - the famous 37-mm automatic anti-aircraft gun mod. 1939. The technical design of the mount was developed in 1940 by the Design Bureau of Plant No. 4 (Kolomna). The contract for the production of a prototype was concluded with Plant No. 4 on May 30, 1941. Working drawings were completed in 1942. The prototype was manufactured and shipped by the plant on March 2, 1944.

Field tests of the V-11 experimental installation were conducted at the NIMAP proving ground from April 15 to May 18, 1944. During the field tests, 1,193 shots were fired; after a continuous burst of 83 shots, the water in the cooling casing boiled; after 166 shots, it completely turned into steam. State tests of the V-11 mount were conducted on the large hunter "Shturman" in the Northern Fleet from July 16 to August 12, 1944.

The V-11 mount was accepted into service by the USSR Navy by the Order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy No. 0155 dated July 25, 1946. Serial production of the modernized V-11M mount began in 1956 and ceased in the early 1980s. Until 1953, production of the mounts was carried out at Plant No. 4 in Kolomna, and from 1952 at Plant No. 614. By default, the data for the V-11 mount.



Artillery mount V-11 on a ship model. Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War on Poklonnaya Gora, Moscow, 15.09.2008 (photo by VLAS, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>).



Artillery mounts V-11M on a ship model. Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War on Poklonnaya Gora, Moscow, 15.09.2008 (photo by VLAS, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 19,01,2009 01:00:28

Comments: [14](#)

[READ THE FULL ARTICLE ->](#)

Complex M-22 Hurricane - SA-N-7 GADFLY

DATA for 1997 (requires updating)

Complex M-22 "Uragan" / "Shtil", missiles 9M38 / 9M38M1 - SA-N-7 GADFLY

Shipborne SAM system - an analogue of the land-based SAM system SA-11 "Buk". The developer of the system is GNPO Altair, the missile was developed by MKB Fakel, the system was manufactured by the Ulyanovsk Mechanical Plant, and the missiles were manufactured by

the Dolgoprudny Scientific and Production Enterprise. The prototype "Uragan" was tested together with the radar system "Fregat" in 1974-76 on the large anti-aircraft ship "Provorny" (Project 61E) - three SAM systems. Adopted into service before 1987. It is placed on ships with a displacement of 1,500 tons and more. It has a modular structure. It works with shipborne three-coordinate circular-view radars (digital or analog secondary information) or with primary radar information. It can additionally have built-in television-optical sights with the ordered number of channels. High degree of automation. It has 8 types of completeness (see table).



The Uragan air defense missile system and the control post on the destroyer Project 956 (Military parade, 1998)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.01.2009 01:43:44

Comments: [3](#)

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Complex M-1 Wave (SA-N-1 GOA)

DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)

M-1 "Volna" complex, 4K90 / V-600 missile - SA-N-1A GOA

M-1M "Volna-M" complex, 4K91/V-601 missile - SA-N-1B GOA

Naval version of the S-125 (SA-3) SAM system. Development of the system was started by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 1149-592 of August 17, 1956 (on the start of work on ships of Projects 61 and 63) and No. 1190-610 of August 25, 1956 (on the start of work on ships of Projects 58 and 61). According to other sources, work on the S-125-based naval SAM system began in 1955-March 1956 on an initiative basis. The V-600 missile was developed by OKB-2 Fakel at Plant No. 293 (Khimki, Moscow Region) under the supervision of P.D. Grushin, the system was developed by NII-10 of the State Committee for Radio Electronics under the supervision of I. Ignatiev (later renamed the NII Altair). Testing of the ZIF-IR-92 experimental test bed (plant no. 7) - March-September 1959 (throw launches of V-600 missiles without a control circuit).



Anti-aircraft missile B-600 of the M-1 "Volna" complex - SA-N-1A GOA in flight, 10/26/1983 (photo by PH2 D. Beech, <http://www.defenseimagery.mil>).



Missile 4K91/V-601 of the M-1M "Volna-M"/SA-N-1B GOA complex in the museum of the MKB "Fakel" (Korovina V., Missiles of "Fakel". Moscow, MKB "Fakel", 2003).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.01.2009 03:31:54

Comments: [1](#)

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[pr.952 Pearl \(project\)](#)

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)
pr.952 / R&D "Pearl" / R&D "Depth"



Project of a deep-sea nuclear submarine with a fiberglass hull / 2nd generation deep-sea technical vehicle. Developer - work was started by a group of designers from the Rubin Design Bureau. Chief Designer I.B.Mikhailov, Deputy Chief Designers - V.G.Markov, N.I.Antonov, R.M.Klaptsov. By the order of the Minister of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry B.E.Butoma dated July 1, 1970, the design of deep-sea vehicles was transferred from the Rubin Design Bureau to the Volna Design Bureau. By the end of 1970, the chief designer I.B.Mikhailov and his deputies and the project documentation were transferred. In 1971, work was underway on a pre-draft design of the underwater vehicle. The draft design was developed in December 1973. At this stage, work on the project was stopped.

By order of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry dated February 23, 1974, the SPMBM "Malakhit" merged the "Volna" Central Design Bureau and the SPMBM, and work on deep-sea topics was transferred to the new design bureau.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 26.07.2011 12:54:21

Comments: [1](#)

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[30mm AK-630M1-2 / AK-630M-2 installation](#)

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)
AK-630M1-2 "Roy" (installation)
AK-630M1-2 "Laska" (complex with "Laska" control system)
AK-630M-2 "Duet" (installation)



A twin-automatic artillery mount with AK-630 type 6 x 30 mm assault rifles each. Development of the mount was initiated by decision of the Military-Industrial Complex under the USSR Council of Ministers No. 197 dated June 8, 1983, according to the technical specifications approved by the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the USSR Navy on December 9, 1983. The design was carried out at TsKIB SOO, chief designer V.I. Bakalev. The AK-630M1-2 mount is equipped with two vertically positioned GSh-6-30K / AO-18 assault rifles of increased reliability (developed by the same decision of the Military-Industrial Complex, successfully passed factory tests in 1986). It was intended that after the development of the AK-630M1-2 system, it would replace the AK-630 mounts on Navy ships.

Factory tests of the prototype of the installation produced by Plant No. 535 (Tula Machine-Building Plant) were conducted from March 19 to November 30, 1984. Ship tests of the prototype were conducted on the missile boat R-44 project 2066 (factory No. 242) in the summer of 1989 in the Black Sea. The boat was equipped with the prototype installation at the boat's home base; work began in 1987. It engaged La-17K targets and Falanga-2 ATGMs (simulated the Harpoon anti-ship missile, shot down at an altitude of about 10 m with 200-shell bursts). The installation did not go into serial production and was not accepted into service. It has been offered for export since 1993.



AK-630M1-2 in the Tula Machine-Building Plant museum, 2003 (photo - Said Aminov, <http://pvo.guns.ru>).



Installation of the AK-630M-2 "Duet" at the IMDS-2009 maritime show in St. Petersburg (photo - ABL22, <http://militaryrussia.ru/forum/>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 13.03.2009 04:53:22

Comments: 22

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[R&D GAPL](#)

DATA FOR 2011 (in progress) R&D Deep-sea Nuclear Submarine



Project of a scientific research deep-sea nuclear submarine. The project of the tactical and technical assignment for the creation of the apparatus was received by the Rubin LPMB during 1966. At the end of 1966, the project was transferred to the chief designer Yu.K. Sapozhnikov.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 06.07.2011 17:10:09

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

OCD Search

DATA FOR 2011 (in progress) Project EGPL / ROC "Poisk"



Experimental deep-sea submarine project. Development of a preliminary design on the assignment of the Scientific and Technical Council of the State Shipbuilding Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers was started in the design department of TsKB-16 (head of the department - A.S. Kheyfits, the design bureau was later renamed TsPB "Volna", and later - SPMBM "Malakhit") in mid-1964. The task of creating a preliminary design was to determine the expected characteristics of a diesel-electric submarine for operations on the continental slope at depths of up to 2000 m. The leading developers were Yu.M. Kononov and E.N. Shakhinin. The preliminary design of the EGPL confirmed the fundamental possibility of creating a submarine with a diving depth of 2000 m. At the end of 1964, the project with the conclusions of various research institutes of the Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry were submitted to the State Shipbuilding Committee and the Main Directorate of Shipbuilding of the USSR Navy.

In early 1965, on the initiative of the head of the emergency rescue service of the USSR Navy, Rear Admiral N.K. Chiker and the head of the hydrographic service, A.I. Rassokho, TsKB-16 received an assignment to carry out the R&D project "Poisk" to create manned autonomous research deep-sea (up to 2000 m) technical means. The technical assignment was passed on to the chief designer Z.A. Deribin, and E.N. Shakhinin was appointed head of the "Poisk" project. A comprehensive approach was used in developing the R&D project "Poisk" - for the first time in the world, the idea of using a submarine as a carrier of a deep-sea manned vehicle was put forward and technically confirmed. Three versions of deep-sea floating vehicles were developed:

- a deep-sea vehicle with a displacement of about 50 cubic meters "Poisk-50" based on a surface ship;
- small diesel-electric deep-sea submarine with a displacement of about 300 cubic meters "Poisk-300" based on a coastal base;
- deep-sea vehicle with a displacement of about 20 cubic meters "Poisk-20" based on the submarine "Poisk-300";

Work on the R&D project "Poisk" was completed in June 1965. In September 1965, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Resolution on exploratory studies of deep-sea submarines with nuclear power.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 30.06.2011 12:02:29

Comments: [3](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

RM-2 / RM-2G

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment) RM-2 RM-2G Bottom anchored rocket-propelled floating mine. Developed at NII-400 since 1960. Chief designer A.D. Botov. Adopted into service in 1963. Serially produced at the V.V. Kuibyshev Machine-Building Plant.



The RM-2G mine is a museum exhibit (photo from the dmrig78 archive, <http://forums.airbase.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 27.06.2011 22:15:42

Comments: [3](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE](#) →

SET-72

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

SET-72 / MGT-3 / product 270

★★★★

Universal homing electric torpedo. The torpedo was developed at the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" under the supervision of V.I. Senderkhin (later - A.I. Efendiev) taking into account the results of the UST torpedo competition announced by the Navy in 1964. Based on the results of the competition, an electric torpedo with a water-chemical current source (WCHS) was selected - a similar EU was selected for the universal torpedo SET-72. The torpedo was accepted into service in 1972 and was intended to replace the MGT-1 and SET-40 torpedoes. In fact, the torpedo began to be used in the USSR Navy in 1975. During its use in the USSR Navy, about 20 torpedo shots were fired in combat configuration - none of the shots reached a speed of 40 knots. The torpedo was repeatedly modernized in the 1970s and 1980s.



Experimental version of the SET-72 torpedo (photo from the archive of Igor_Feo, <http://forums.airbase.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2011 21:42:39

Comments: [10](#)

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Complex 3M87 Kortik / Chestnut (SA-N-11 GRISON)

DATA AS OF 2010 (standard replenishment)

Complex 3M87 "Kortik" / "Kashtan", missile 9M311 - CADS-N-1A (complex)SA-N-11 GRISON (missiles)

Complex 3M87-1 "Kortik-M" / "Kashtan-M", missile 9M311M, 9M311-1 - CADS-N-1 B / SA-N-11 GRISON

★★★★

Anti-aircraft missile and artillery system (ZRAK) of the Navy. R & D of the ZRAK "Kortik" began in the late 1970s at the Instrument-making Design Bureau under the supervision of A.G. Shipunov. The prototype of the "Kortik" was installed on the Project 1241.7 "Molniya" missile ship (side number 952) in 1983. It was tested in the Black Sea. It was accepted into service in 1989. It was first mentioned in the Western press in 1990-91. Production was carried out at Tula Machine-Building Plant No. 535. The main task is to protect ships with a displacement of 400-500 tons from low-flying cruise missiles, guided bombs and other air targets. The complex includes a control module (detection radar and digital control system) and from one to six 3S87 combat modules. The combat module includes 2 six-barrel 30 mm automatic cannons (type AO-18 / 6K30GSh / GSh-6-30K high-reliability machine gun, cartridge - AO-18) and 2 x 4 packages of 9M311 SAMs in the TPK. In terms of SAMs, it is an analogue of the Tunguska and / or Pantsir ground-based complex. According to media reports, the Kashtan SAM is an export version of the Kortik SAM. By default, the Kortik SAM data.



Combat module 3S87 ZRAK 3M87 "Kortik" (Kashtan - air defence gun/missile system (brochure). Rosoboronexport. 2000s).



Combat module 3S87-1 (?) ZRAK 3M87-1 "Kortik-M" on the ship "Stereushchiy" project 20380, St. Petersburg, Navy Day, 23.07.2009 (photo - Dmitry Shipulya, <http://military.tomsk.ru/forum>).



A pair of combat modules 3S87 ZRAK 3M87 "Kortik" on the aircraft carrier "Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union Kuznetsov" project 11435, photo probably 2010 (<http://china-defense.blogspot.com>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.01.2009 01:03:02

Comments: [12](#)

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140 mm MLRS BM-14-17 / WM-18

DATA FOR 2009 (standard update)

S-39 "Grad"

BM-14-17 / 8U36

WM-18

★★★★

MLRS with 17 and 18 guides for 140 mm M-14OF shells. R&D of the S-39 Grad prototype began in 1951. As of January 1, 1955, the prototype was in the assembly and testing stage, but was ultimately not accepted into service. The BM-14-17 and WM-18 installations were accepted into service several years later. The WM-18 installation was produced in Poland.



MLRS BM-14-17 on the armored boat pr.1204 (Shirokorad A.B., Weapons of the Russian Navy. 1945-2000. Minsk, Harvest, 2001)



WM-18 installations on the Polish-built landing ship Project 773. Exercise "West-81" (photo rescuer160, <http://fotki.yandex.ru>)

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2009 01:48:51

Comments: [1](#)

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Complex M-11

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

Complex M-11 "Shtorm" / "Shkval", missile V-611 / 4K60 - SA-N-3 GOBLET

Complex "Storm-M"

Storm-N complex, V-611M/4K65 missile

Universal air defense missile system for the Navy (can also be used against surface radio-contrast targets). The system was developed by NII-10 GKRE (chief designer G.N.Volgin) in accordance with the USSR CM Resolution No. 846-382 of July 25, 1959. R & D of launchers - TsKB-34. Missiles - OKB-2 under the supervision of P.D.Grushin (later renamed MKB "Fakel"). The M-11 air defense missile system with the SM-102 launcher was initially developed for Project 1126 ships (work on the project was terminated by the USSR CM Resolution No. 565-236 of June 21, 1961). R & D of the SAM system for the Project 112-3 cruisers was resumed on July 27, 1961. In April 1962, NII-10 completed the preliminary design of the SAM system (it was revealed that it was impossible to build a control system for the SAM system based on the M-1 complex due to the requirement for versatility, interference immunity and range). In May 1962, after completing the preliminary design, OKB-2 fundamentally changed the aerodynamic configuration and dimensions of the V-611 missile, which required a complete redesign of the SM-136 launcher and control system. The new preliminary design was approved in 1963. In September-October 1967, the industry delivered two serial SAM systems to the cruiser Moskva, Project 112-3 (the lead ship). The SAM system was accepted into service in 1969.



Launch of the M-11 "Shtorm" air defense missile system

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 17.01.2009 03:09:27

Comments: [5](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE »](#)

Complex RKPTZ-1 Udav RBU-12000

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)**Complex RKPTZ-1 "Udav-1", installation KT-153 / RBU-12000****Complex RKPTZ-1M "Udav-1M", installation KT-153 / RBU-12000**

★★★

Anti-torpedo missile system - 10-barrel RBU. Developed by the Machine-Building Design Bureau (Kolomna) in the 1980s. First mentioned in the press - 1995. The system can be used against torpedoes, submarines and underwater saboteurs. The RKPTZ-1 system was adopted for service on 27.12.1986, the RKPTZ-1M - on 02.11.2001. The system is manufactured by GNPP Splav (Tula). By default, the system data of the RKPTZ-1M is "Udav-1M".



KT-153 / RBU-12000 on the aircraft carrier "Admiral Kuznetsov" (Military parade, 1998)



KT-153 / RBU-12000 on the aircraft carrier "Admiral Kuznetsov", probably Roslyakovo near Murmansk, September 3, 2006 (photo from the archive of sam7, <http://forums.airbase.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2009 01:27:34

Comments: [5](#)

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MTT

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

"Malyshka" / MTT

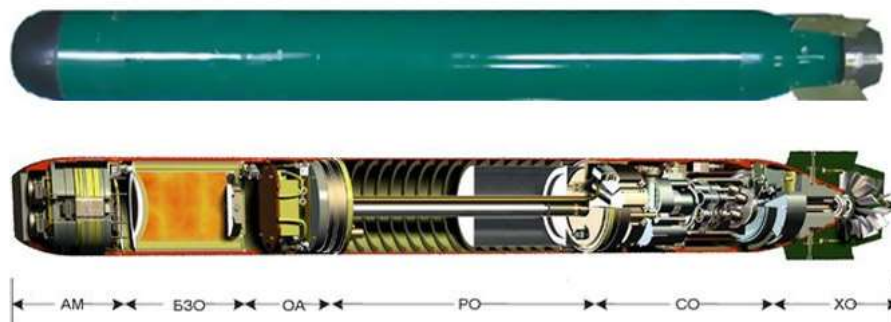
Complex " [Paket](#) " / " [Paket-NK](#) "

★★

Small-sized thermal anti-submarine torpedo / torpedo-component of the " [Paket](#) " complex. Development of the torpedo was started in 2001 jointly by the Research Institute "Morteploekhnika", GNPP "Region" and the plant "Dagdizel" (Kaspiysk). The lead developer is GNPP "Region", the Research Institute "Morteploekhnika" ensured the creation of the energy-propulsion module of the torpedo. The name of the research work on the development of the torpedo is "Malyshka". According to official descriptions, the torpedo can be used not only against submarines, but also against surface ships. The torpedo is used by surface ships, submarines, as part of anti-submarine missile systems, and from aircraft carriers. As of 2010, the torpedo is offered for export.



MTT torpedo (<http://www.oborona.ru>).



MTT torpedo and its layout: AM - hardware model, BZO - combat charging compartment, OA - adaptation compartment, RO - tank compartment, SO - power compartment, HO - tail compartment (<http://www.gidropribor.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 20.02.2011 13:06:35

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

OCD Silence

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

R&D "Bezmolvie"



Experimental low-noise anti-submarine torpedo. Development on the R&D "Bezmolvie" theme was conducted by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" since 1975, chief designer - B.A. Kaznakov. The torpedo was supposed to be equipped with a telecontrol system. As of 1977, the theme's development was not completed.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 04.03.2011 02:22:30

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

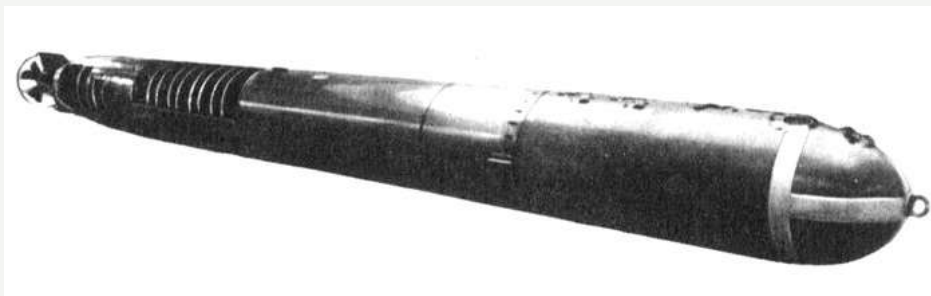
ET-46

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

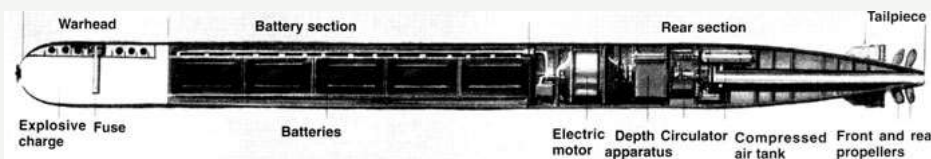
ET-46 / product 579



The first electric straight-running anti-ship torpedo developed after 1945. The torpedo was created by the Special Design Bureau of the Dvigatel Plant (Leningrad) on the basis of the first domestic electric torpedo ET-80 / product 115 (1942) and using the German electric torpedo G-7E (*source - TsNII Gidropribor*) as a prototype. Chief Designer - P.V. Matveyev. The torpedo was accepted into service and its serial production began in 1946. On the basis and using the design solutions of the torpedo, [the SAET-50](#) and [ET-56](#) torpedoes were later created .



One of the prototypes of the ET-46 torpedo is the ET-80 electric torpedo (Korshunov Yu.L., Stokov A.A. Torpedoes of the USSR Navy. St. Petersburg, "Gangut", 1994).



Sectional view of the ET-46 torpedo (<http://military.tomsr.ru/forum>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 24.02.2011 17:12:59

Comments: [1](#)[READ THE FULL ARTICLE →](#)

APR-1 Condor

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

APR-1 "Condor"



Aircraft anti-submarine missile / rocket torpedo. Developed by GSKB-47. In order to study the features of the jet engine operation under water, NII-1 of the USSR Ministry of Defense conducted a series of experiments in August 1958 near Feodosia using a special vessel GSK-17. Resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers No. 1111-463 issued in 1960 "On anti-submarine defense means" provided for the creation of an anti-submarine missile. Lead developer - GSKB-47, control system developer - TsNII-173 (TsNIIAG). Chief Designer - S.S. Berezhkov (since 1964 - A.I. Zarubin), deputies - A.V. Minaev and A.A. Otmakhov. Development began in 1960 with the transfer of some specialists from NII-1 to GSKB-47. At the same time, the GSKB-47 was developing the Purga anti-submarine missile, which used similar technical solutions. In 1964, work on both projects was suspended and resumed in 1965 only on the Kondor air-launched missile.

Tests of the Kondor missile were conducted at a test site near Feodosia on the Black Sea. In order to complete the development of the missile, the USSR Council of Ministers issued a Decree on May 14, 1969, establishing the Research Institute of Applied Hydrodynamics (NIIPGM - later renamed GNPP Region) on the basis of GSKB-47 and NII-24 (the developer of the high-speed anti-submarine rocket torpedo for submarines). State tests of the Kondor missile were completed in 1970 and the missile was accepted into service on June 29,

1971 under the name APR-1. Production of prototypes until 1965 was carried out at the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan), after 1965, including serial production for the Navy from 1969 to 1977, was carried out at the Sibselmash plant (Novosibirsk) NPO Region.



Rocket torpedo APR-1 "Condor" (<http://my-weapon.ru>).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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PMT-1

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment) PMT-1 Anti-submarine mine-torpedo. Developed in 1963-1971 by NII-400 (TsNII Gidropribor). Chief designers - Vlasov L.V., Botov A.D. The first domestic mine complex with a torpedo was accepted into service in 1972. The mine-torpedo was produced at the V.V. Kuibyshev Machine-Building Plant (Petropavlovsk, Kazakhstan).



The design of the PMT-1 mine-torpedo (Naval mine weapons. Book 1. Naval mine weapons of the Russian fleet. St. Petersburg, "Otechestvo", 2009).

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